

The Pensacola Journal

Daily, Weekly, Sunday.
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING EXCEPT MONDAY.

—BY—
THE JOURNAL COMPANY.

FRANK L. MAYES, PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER.

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PENSACOLA, FLORIDA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1905.

GOING AWAY?

When you leave the city for your summer vacation have The Pensacola Journal follow you. Notify circulation manager, Phone 38.

Is the Daily News to Oppose the Bond Issue?

The first and only discordant note which has been sounded in reference to the proposed bond issue for city improvements in Pensacola, appeared in yesterday afternoon's Pensacola News in the following editorial:

The bond ordinance that was passed at a recent meeting of the city council is a measure of vital importance to the future of Pensacola and one that should be given the widest publicity in order that those who vote upon the question, for or against bonding the city, may do so with a full understanding of all the issues involved. It seems to the News that those having this business in charge would have acted wisely in taking considerable pains to inform all the people of the terms and full purposes of the ordinance. The adverse vote upon most of the proposed amendments to the state constitution at the last general election is an indication that the voters have abandoned the habit of voting for every proposed measure whether they understand it or not. It shows also that they choose what suits them and turn down the proposition that don't suit.

And in this bond question it should not be taken for granted that all that is necessary is to comply with the law, call an election and the voters will rush up to vote for bonds. There is already an under current of opposition to bonding the city. It is realized that bonds means going in debt, and that means increased taxes. Many property owners feel that their taxes are high enough at present. It is the right and privilege of all these voters and taxpayers to know all about this thing they are expected to vote for, the public necessity and advantage, if any, that it will be to them. They can only know this by knowing what the ordinance is and in order that they may have no excuse for not knowing, it should be given the widest publicity.

What the News really means by the above must of course be largely a matter of speculation, but it evidently means more than it actually says.

It would be interesting to know, however, how a much wider publicity could be given the proposed bond issue than it has already received. Both daily papers and the public in general have been talking about it for months. The ordinance authorizing it has been printed in full in The Journal and will appear in these columns three more times before it goes into effect. Every qualified elector has had an opportunity to read it if he so desires. What more could be asked?

If anyone is opposing the bond issue, the editorial in the News is the first indication we have seen of it. It is more than likely, however, that no one outside of the News is opposing it, but it would not be strange if that paper should attempt to defeat the measure.

If the News intends to support the bond issue, now would be a good time to say so. If it intends to oppose it, a few more editorials like that of yesterday will be all that is necessary to thoroughly establish that fact. The News should, however, give its reasons for its position.

It's a dull day in Washington when something or other isn't being investigated.

IRRIGATION FOR FLORIDA.

Irrigation has wrought wonderful changes in the arid regions of the west and, while the greater portion of Florida is blessed with an abundance of rain, there are times when a system of irrigation would prove of the greatest possible benefit. The following from the columns of the Jacksonville Times-Union upon the subject will prove of interest:

Years ago, under the old order of things, irrigation was the last thing thought of by our farmers and fruit-growers. Florida is, of course, not to be numbered among the "arid states" of the union. Nevertheless, it must be admitted that the rainfall here, as elsewhere, might be more evenly distributed, and that there are times when our farmers look in vain for a shower.

With water and fertilizer, anything may be done in Florida, and we have upon several occasions drawn attention to the necessity of adding irrigation to the resources of the state. The Tampa Times, in a recent issue, also takes up this question with its usual force, and emphasizes the necessity of utilizing the subterranean water supply of the state in this direction in an admirable editorial, from which the following passage is taken:

While Florida has no arid lands in the strict sense of the word, and no rivers and accompanying situations which make available any large schemes of irrigation, it does have a dry season at a critical period of crop-making, as well as means which may be employed to mitigate occasional and temporary drouths. Irrigation from artesian waters is employed in some localities with great success, and it might be almost generally adopted with profit. It is to be hoped that a sufficient number of Floridians will attend the convention at Portland to get all the newest ideas and information and to be followed home by printed copies of the instructive proceedings.

The Times has constantly and insistently insisted that the adoption of irrigation, as far as it is practicable, would provide a most advantageous policy for the farmers and gardeners of Florida. It would be especially valuable if applied to orange growers during the trying dry spell of spring in which so many trees shed a large share of their fruit. And not less valuable would it be if applied to gardens. It can be done at comparatively small and cheap pumping apparatus.

Tom Lawson says the price asked for "Fads and Fancies" was reasonable. Probably on the basis that the suckers could have been touched off twice as much without the least difficulty.

The Washington Post very pointedly remarks: "The packers used to boast that they utilized everything in the pig but the squeal, and now they are making use of that."

Judging from the treatment accorded Morton and Loomis, in comparison with that given Wallace and Bowen, the administration puts a premium upon crookedness.

The Czar and Emperor Bill are wise in their day and generation. No danger from bombs was out there in the middle of the Gulf of Finland.

Baron Hayashi rises to remark that the Japanese are not angels. Russians will believe him without question.

Anti-trust literature is fairly good reading, but it doesn't seem to be effective in throttling the octopus.

The fans will not worry so long as the New Orleans baseball nine avoids being quarantined.

Loomis is going to reform the consular service. Who is going to reform Loomis?

Japan is wise. She is borrowing ample funds while her credit is at the flood.

The mosquito as a bird of prey, has the bald eagle skinned a league.

The festive mosquito has the center of the stage just at present.

Rag Time at the Pole.

(News note: Commander Peary's arctic exploring ship, the Roosevelt, is equipped with a piano and will discourse popular airs while the vessel is searching for the north pole.) Will it be "Bedelia," now? The Esquimaux will hear When Peary preaches the Arctic ice And to the pole draws near? A bit of ragtime, would, no doubt, Be hailed with joyful cries By people who have never heard A song of "Goo-Goo Eyes." Now wouldn't "Sammy" take the cake? Of course the cake of ice— And wouldn't "Teasing" win them now, Or "Billie," in a trice? The lubber boys will have a time— They'll never know it's bad. Just listening to the music played; They'll never know it's bad. It would not be surprising if The polar bears succumb Unless the snow and ice can put That piano on the bump. Paul Cook, in Birmingham Age-Herald.

NEWS AND VIEWS FROM STATE PAPERS.

What Do Others Do?

The average newspaper charges 10 cents a line for space in its columns, so that an inch space amounts to one dollar. Each day, or each week, the local paper gives from ten to thirty inches of space to promoting the welfare of its own city. Does any other business man give that much of his wares each week to help his city?—Gainesville Sun.

A Thankless Job.

Governor Broward has appointed John Y. Detweiler, of New Smyrna, Honorary Fish Commissioner. It is a thankless job and there is little or no pay in it, so it is well that there is something "honorary" about it. But we are inclined to think that if there is any honor in the office, it is what Mr. Detweiler confers upon it, not upon him.—Bartow Courier-Information.

Up to the Courts.

The general complaint made throughout the state against the great number of vagrants, and the necessity for a law by which they could be looked after, will now reach the courts to their duty. The recent legislature passed a law covering the cases of many worthless characters heretofore cut out of any court or law.

If we are not much mistaken, there are a dozen or so loafers and gamblers within a mile of the court house, who can be put to work in the convict camps under the new law or made to clear out to other parts.—Bradenton Journal.

Sunday Baseball Law.

As to the constitutionalality of the Sunday baseball law, Judge Call of Jacksonville, gives the state the benefit of the doubt and turns the players over to the sheriff. Hurrah for Judge Call!—Blountstown Democrat.

Something in Pickle.

Florida has some distinguished statesmen (?) who now hold office, whom you could roll up in a mustard seed with considerable danger of losing them in some crevice, but this is not a circumstance to the rolling the people will give them three years hence.—Jacksonville Times-Union.

A Well Earned Reward.

The re-appointment of Hon. E. M. Hendry to the state board of health by Governor Broward is to be commended. Hendry has rendered in the past faithful service he has rendered in that capacity and as completely meeting public sentiment in the entire state. Mr. Hendry will no doubt be re-elected to the presidency of the board. This is perhaps an appropriate place to say that in the main Governor Broward's appointments—while confined pretty closely to his political friends or faction—have been approving. Outside the educational board of control, fair criticism must wait events before finding fault. The governor evidently intends to do his share in giving the state a business administration—in which he would probably succeed better if his policy were a mere shade broader.—Tampa Times.

Have Changed Front.

During the late political campaign there were those who took pleasure in referring to Miami's deep water channel as a "private ditch" and of no value to the "dear people" of this section. It is encouraging to note that these same people have changed front and are now joining hands with the progressive element of Miami in seeing that this great project is pushed to completion.—Miami Metropolis.

Woodman Circle, Oak Grove No. 4. A meeting of importance to every member will be held on Thursday afternoon, July 27, at 4 p. m., K. of P. hall. A full attendance of all members is earnestly requested.

MRS. M. B. OLSEN, Guardian.

MRS. W. A. SMITH, Clerk.

The Journal Printed During June, 1905, a

Total of

117,100

COPIES

or an average

4,504

DAILY

The following figures show The Pensacola Journal's circulation for each day during the month of June, 1905, with the average number of copies daily:

June 1 4,600	June 16 4,450
June 2 4,450	June 17 4,450
June 3 4,450	June 18 4,700
June 4 4,700	June 19 4,450
June 5 4,450	June 20 4,450
June 6 4,500	June 21 4,450
June 7 5,000	June 22 4,450
June 8 4,450	June 23 4,450
June 9 4,450	June 24 4,700
June 10 4,450	June 25 4,800
June 11 4,700	June 26 4,450
June 12 4,450	June 27 4,450
June 13 4,450	June 28 4,450
June 14 4,450	June 29 4,450
June 15 4,450	June 30 4,450

Total for the month.....117,100
Average per day.....4,504

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct according to the records on file in this office.

H. R. SMITH, Circulation Mgr.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of June, 1905.

J. P. STOKES, Notary Public.

ISTHMIAN CANAL VS. TEHAUTEPEC ROUTE.

Mobile Recorder.

The Panama canal is of more than passing interest, especially to the South, and anything on that subject is of more than passing interest to this section. It is therefore encouraging to gather from the St. Louis Globe-Democrat that on a recent visit to Oyster Bay T. P. Shonts, the chairman of the Panama Canal Commission, and J. S. Stevens, the new chief engineer, have been saying things to make President Roosevelt exceeding hopeful of the enterprise. It is the president's orders that work on the canal be pushed with all possible rapidity. In order to do this he has shifted the posts of governor of the Canal zone, and minister to the republic of Panama by putting them in the same hands.

Judge Magoon holds both offices, and therefore there can be no conflict between the man who looks after the United States' interest in the little republic at the Isthmus and the man who supervises our civil affairs along the ten-mile zone which we lease from that government. It is understood that Shonts has a little more power than he recently possessed, or thought he possessed, and though he has been doing a good deal of talking in the past week or two—which is something that is ordinarily calculated to arouse popular distrust—the country has confidence in him. It is reported on the president's authority, that Stevens is to have a practically free hand. His predecessor complained of being hampered by the commission and from Washington.

The country is glad to be assured, on the president's authority, that there will be no further delay in matters at the Isthmus. The need for quick work on the canal is becoming more and more evident every year. Special Commissioner Bristow recently reported that the road across the Isthmus of Tehautepec is destined to be a formidable competitor of the United States' railway at Panama. We get intimations of the same sort from the United States consul. The Tehautepec route, of course, is much further north than the Panama, and the distance by that course between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States would be shorter than by our United States consul. The Tehautepec railway is a British enterprise mainly, most of the money for it being furnished by English investors, but the Mexican government is a partner in it. This road, which will not be ready for operation in several years, is attracting a good deal of attention in England, but it received no notice here until Bristow mentioned it a few days ago.

It may as well be realized by us first as last that the Tehautepec route will be a very big competitor not only with the Panama Railway, but with the Panama Canal. Its projectors, indeed, appear to think that it will be a strong competitor with the Panama canal. This is hardly likely, notwithstanding its 1,000 miles of distance north from Panama, and its consequent greater proximity to the United States. The road will be 190 miles long, or nearly four times the length of the Panama railway line. The advantage by the Isthmian canal will be that freight can be carried by a short cut between the two oceans by water all the way, while by the Tehautepec route, as by the Panama railway, there will have to be transshipments to or from the railroad at the Atlantic and Pacific coast. Something over \$10,000,000 has already been expended on the Tehautepec railway, and \$30,000,000 is being laid out on the ports at each end, so as to provide them with all the improved facilities for the handling of freight cheaply and quickly. All this makes it incumbent on us not only to finish the canal as early as possible, but to have the best sort of a job done that can be accomplished. This means that the sea-level plan will have to be adopted in order to hold our own against all competition which can offer itself by way of the Mexican Isthmus, that at Nicaragua, or elsewhere.

No Quarter Granted.

This story, which is told of a Scottish Highlander who served in the French war, illustrates either the bloodthirstiness or the unique ideas of humor of the Scotchman.

This Highlander had overtaken a fleeing Frenchman and was about to strike him down when, falling on his knees, the Frenchman cried:

"Quarter! Quarter!"

"I'll no' ha' time to quarter ye," the Scot answered. "I'll just cut ye in twa."

He Had to Laugh.

"I had to laugh the other day," said a man, "but you don't mean you were absolutely compelled to, I hope?"

"That's just what I mean. This was my employer's joke."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Wouldn't Sell.

She—Is he an author? He—No; he's more of a chemist. Every book he writes becomes a drug on the market.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

REWARD

The usual reward will be paid for the capture and delivery at Varn Bros.' turpentine camp of the following described convict:

Description. Negro man, named George Holmes, 5 feet, 9 inches high, weighing 165 pounds, age 29 years, black complexion, one upper and two lower front teeth out; scar on left wrist, small scar on right side of upper lip, bunch of warts on left thigh.

Deliver at Varn Bros.' turpentine camp, Escambia county, Florida, and get reward. VARN BROS.

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LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1905, application will be made by A. A. Erickson, W. H. Tharp, Leo S. Maas, J. E. McKinley, D. A. Frank, and Rudolph Richards, to the Governor of the State of Florida, for letters patent incorporating the Pensacola Development & Construction Company, under a charter in words and figures following:

1. The name of the corporation shall be PENSACOLA DEVELOPMENT & CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, and its principal place of business Pensacola, Escambia County, State of Florida.

2. The general nature of the business or businesses to be transacted is to buy, own, sell and deal in real estate, to improve the same for re-sale, to lay out and plat towns and villages and streets and alleys and avenues therein, construct sewerage systems, water works, gas and electric light works; to operate and maintain steam, commissaries, warehouses, wharves and bridges; to buy, own, sell, operate and maintain boats, vessels and trailers; to loan money, take securities, to construct, erect and maintain factories of all kinds, build and contract to build houses and buildings and other utilities and improvements, and to maintain and conduct hotels, restaurants and lawful places of amusement; and to do and perform all other act, incident or convenient to, or usual or necessary in the carrying on of the business herein specifically mentioned or enumerated.

3. The amount of capital stock authorized at Twenty-two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$22,500.00), divided into shares of the par value of Ten Dollars (\$10.00) each, payable in lawful money of the United States; but (10) per cent. of which is to be paid in cash upon receipt of letters patent, and the balance to be paid within thirty (30) days thereafter.

4. The corporation shall exist for the term of ninety-nine (99) years.

5. The business or businesses of the corporation is to be conducted by a President, a Vice-President and a Secretary and Treasurer, and a Board of six (6) Directors, who shall be elected at the annual meeting of the company to be held at Pensacola on the first Monday in September of each year, and, until the first election of officers, the names of officers who are to conduct the business or businesses of the corporation are: A. A. Erickson, President; W. H. Tharp, Vice-President; D. A. Frank, Secretary and Treasurer; and those three together with Leo S. Maas, J. E. McKinley and Rudolph Richards, shall constitute the Board of Directors.

6. The highest amount of indebtedness or liability to which the corporation can at any time subject itself is One Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$100,000.00).

7. The names of the subscribers are as follows:
Leo S. Maas, Selma, Alabama, who subscribes for 25 shares; J. E. McKinley, Selma, Alabama, who subscribes for one share; A. A. Erickson, Selma, Alabama, who subscribes for 1 share; D. A. Frank, Selma, Alabama, who subscribes for one share; W. H. Tharp, Selma, Alabama, who subscribes for 1 share; Rudolph Richards, Selma, Alabama, who subscribes for 12 shares.

A. A. ERICSON,
W. H. THARPE,
LEO S. MAAS,
J. E. MCKINLEY,
D. A. FRANK,
RUDOLPH RICHARDS.

State of Florida, County of Escambia.
Personally before the undersigned appeared A. A. Erickson and W. H. Tharp, to me well known to be the individuals described above as subscribers, and acknowledged their signatures to the foregoing instrument.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this 1st day of July, A. D. 1905.

[Seal] E. R. BURGOTTE,
Notary Public.

State of Alabama, County of Dallas.
Personally before the undersigned appeared Leo S. Maas, J. E. McKinley, D. A. Frank, and Rudolph Richards, to me known to be the individuals described above as subscribers, and acknowledged their signatures to the foregoing instrument.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this 3rd day of July, A. D. 1905.

[Seal] H. F. REESE,
Notary Public.

In Escambia County Circuit Court, State of Florida—in Chambers—A. F. West, vs. Jacob Klein, Bernard Schlatter and Katie Schlatter, his wife—Foreclosure of Mortgage.

On Monday, the 4th day of September, A. D. 1905, the defendants Bernard Schlatter and Katie Schlatter, are required to appear to the bill filed against them herein. This order to be published once each week for three consecutive weeks in the Pensacola Journal, a newspaper published in said Escambia County, A. F. West, Plaintiff, Clerk Circuit Court, By J. G. Ayres, D. C. Pensacola, Fla. July 27, 1905.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.

Estate of Mark John White, Deceased. Creditors, legatees, distributees and all persons having claims or demands against the estate of Mark John White, deceased, of Pensacola, Florida, are required to present same to the undersigned within two years from this date or same will be barred.

MARY ANN WHITE,
Administratrix of Estate of Mark John White, Deceased.
July 26, A. D. 1905. 26jy26aw

MOSQUITO PROOF DOOR AND WINDOW SCREENS. H. G. DeSILVA & CO. 26jy1w